The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4859 號九十五百八千四第 日六十月五年西癸治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1873. 二拜禮 號十月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 9, JAPAN, Brit. str., 2,400, D. Smidt, Calcutta 23rd May, Penang 27th, and Singapore 3rd June, General.—D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

June 9, BOKHARA, Brit. str., 2,932, P. S. Tomlin, Bombay 19th May, Galle 26th, Penang 1st June, and Singapore 3rd, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 9, DIAMOND CITY, Siam. bark, 270, Shoemcher, Bangkok 16th May, 5,000 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

June 9, PEIHO, German bark, 239, G. Holdt, Tamsui 6th June, Coals and Camphor.—JARDINE, MATESON & Co.

June 9, ARCHITECTE RENAUD, French brig, 202, Weens, Newcastle, N.S.W., March 29th, Coals.—ORDER.

Departures.

June 9, SARAH WATSON, for Iloilo.
June 9, LAURA, for Foochow.
June 9, JESSIE MCDONALD, for Foochow.
June 9, SEA BELLE, for Kedlung.
June 9, FERDINAND, for Foochow.
June 9, WINDWARD, for San Francisco.
June 9, SOLID, for Foochow.
June 9, GLAUCUS, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 9TH.

Chinkiang, str., for Shanghai.
Mariano, for Manila.
Johann Smidt, for Touron.
Rose M., for Iloilo.

Passengers.

Per *Bokhara*, str., from Bombay, &c.:—
For Hongkong.
From Southampton.—Capt. Bolton and Dr. Douglas. From Penang.—3 Chinese. From Singapore.—Major-General Whitfeild, Deputy Surgeon-General Crooker, Lieut. Burn, and 3 servants, Mr. H. E. G. De Weckherlin, and 44 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Southampton.—Sir Wm. Johnston and Mrs. Caleb and servant.
For Yokohama.
From Southampton.—Miss Phillips, Messrs. G. Cawley and R. Clarke. From Venice.—Mr. P. Mazzocli. From Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Merriman and 2 sons, Miss Lane and servant.

Per *Japan*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—
Mrs. E. B. Bellios, Mrs. Ladah, Miss Bellios, Lieut. Stillwell, and 300 Chinese deck.
Per *Diamond City*, from Bangkok:—
25 Chinese.

Per *Rose M.*, for Iloilo:—
2 Cabin.
Per *Johann Smidt*, for Touron:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 23rd May, Penang on the 27th, and Singapore on 3rd June, had light airs and fine weather throughout the passage.

The P. & O. steamship *Bokhara* reports left Bombay on 19th May, Galle on the 26th, Penang on 1st June, and Singapore on the 3rd, and experienced fine weather throughout.

The Siamese bark *Diamond City* reports left Bangkok on 16th May, had fine weather down the Gulf to Pulo Obi; from thence fine to the Great Ladrones. From June 3rd had strong Northerly N.E. and Easterly winds, with confused sea and strong current, attended with thick rainy weather to arrival.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Viajante	Macao	April 15
Gloria	Manila	April 28
Houri	Iloilo	April 29
Hermon	Iloilo	April 29
Jane Sprott	Manila	April 30

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Loochoo	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Matchless	New York	Jan. 24
Minton	London	Jan. 27
Pegasus	Boston	Feb. 5
Rubhinas	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Maiden Queen	London	Feb. 13
Boldon	Sunderland	Feb. 15
Alexander	Swansea	Feb. 16
Gem	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Norman Court	London	Feb. 19
Pow-an (s)	Glasgow	Feb. 22
Everest	London	Feb. 24
Republic	Liverpool	Mch. 4
Rowan	Waterford	Mch. 4
Wylo	Hamburg	Mch. 11
Italy	Cardiff	Mch. 12
Sea Serpent	New York	Mch. 12
Arracan	London	Mch. 14
Mount Royal	Cardiff	Mch. 18
Hahnemann	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Naworth Castle	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Alalanta	Cardiff	Mch. 20
Prince Eugene	Penarth	Mch. 20
Veritas	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Vidal	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Star of China	London	Mch. 22
Gertrude	London	Mch. 22
Deerhound	Cardiff	Mch. 22
C. M. Adams	Penarth	Mch. 26
Eugerrio	London	Mch. 27
Imatra	Newport	Mch. 27
Chinaman	London	April 3
Lady Blessington	Liverpool	April 4
Yeavering Belle	Shields	April 7
H. Upman	Cardiff	April 8
Ruth	Sunderland	April 9
Oswingo	Cardiff	April 16
Melrose	Shields	April 16
Sharperton	Cardiff	April 18
Fairy	Cardiff	April 18
Sir Henry Parkes	London	April 24
Ld. Elphinstone(s)	London	April 24
Gertrude	Newport	April 24
Mirella	Cardiff	April 24
Douglas (s)	Aberdeen	April 28

Vessels from Ports in China expected in Europe and America.

(Corrected to Date.)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	For.	Date of Leaving.
Her Majesty	New York	Jan. 19
Rifle	New York	Jan. 19
Irvine	New York	Jan. 20
Gemsbok	New York	Feb. 4
Adelia Carleton	New York	Feb. 27
Nyassa	Hamburg	Mch. 14
Vesta	Falmouth (f.o.)	Mch. 15
Harwich	London	Mch. 18
R. H. Jones	London	Mch. 18

FROM WHAMPOA.

Everhard	New York	Dec. 31

FROM FOOCHOW.

Annie Gray	New York	Jan 7
Minerva	Falmouth (f.o)	Jan. 10
Albert Victor	London	Jan. 14
Marie Louise	Falmouth (f.o.)	Feb. 8

FROM SHANGHAI.

Elizabeth Graham	New York	Jan. 17
Omba	New York	Jan. 25
Deoguam	New York	Jan. 25
Zodiac	London	Jan. 27

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. — R. B. Lemann, Esq.
R. R. Bellios, Esq. — Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. — Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

TO BE LET.
A VERY nice HOUSE, with few large Rooms, well ventilated, and fine view, opposite to Bom Jesus Garden.
Apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Royal Hotel.
7d 899 Macao, 5th June, 1873.

TO LET.
THE Two GODOWNS, No. 1 and 2, at the back of the Rice Mills, West Point, facing the Praya.
The Godowns have undergone extensive and thorough repairs, and are now in first rate order. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK,
No. 8, Peddir's Hill.
1m 890 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

TO LET,
Possession from 1st July next.
NO. 5, West Terrace.
Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
tf 880 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gage Street, lately occupied by the Spanish Consulate. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 883 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st July.)
THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP on Wanchai Road, now occupied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 807 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1873.

FOR RENT.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TO LET.
A SUBSTANTIALLY built BUNGALOW on Shamseen, in Canton. Rent moderate.
Apply to
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
tf 775 Hongkong, 19th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 62, situated in Wellington Street, well adapted for a business residence. Rent moderate.
Apply to
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY,
Wellington Street.
tf 769 Hongkong, 17th May, 1873.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 13, Queen's Road, consisting of nine large Rooms, with a small Godown, Cook Houses, Compradore and Servants' Quarters.
Also, a well furnished HOUSE, in Pechili Terrace.
For particulars, apply to
MACEWEN & Co.
tf 757 Hongkong, 15th May, 1873.

TO BE LET.
A SUITE of ROOMS, furnished. For particulars, apply at
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 583 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE B. FALCONER will act as my Attorney during my absence from the Colony.
JOHN JACK.
tf 891 Hongkong, 31st May, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility, in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.
P. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan.
GILMAN & Co.
2m 678 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

NOTICE.
UNDER the Style or Firm of B. J. MORRIS & Co. I have this day established myself at Foochow as a Commission Merchant.
BENJ. J. MORRIS.
3m 741 Foochow, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.
Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
684 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.
Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.
Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.
JOHN G. PURDON.
685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM this date TELEGRAMS will be received for direct transmission to the following places in JAPAN, and at the following rates:—

From NAGASAKI to	SIMONOSAKI	$0.50
" do.	" HIOGO	$1.10
" do.	" OSACA	$1.20
" do.	" YOKOHAMA	$2.00
" do.	" YEDO	$2.10

for *twenty words*, and half these rates for every additional ten words, or fraction thereof.
But the Japanese lines not being officially opened, the Telegraph Administration undertakes no responsibility whatsoever on account of the service, either for errors, delay, or non-delivery, but copies of all messages will, until the Japanese lines are officially opened, be sent by the first mail from Nagasaki.
DREYER,
General Agent.
tf 680 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season prepared by the ablest of cooks being duly placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 553

INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned, as Agents for THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED,) are prepared to issue policies on Tea and Silk, by steamers of the P. & O. Co., Messageries Maritimes, and Ocean Steamship Co., at the following premiums:—
All Risks. F.P.A.
Hongkong to London, Silk, ... 20/. %, ...
Tea, ... 30/. %, ... 20/. %.
Subject to a discount of 15 %.
Risks accepted on other first-class steamers and sailing vessels at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 856 Hongkong, 30th May, 1873.

INSURANCE.
THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY being protected by open Policies of Insurance, is prepared to accept risks on Tea, Silk, and General Merchandise, at the following premiums, payments in case of loss or damage being made with promptitude, and Settlements adjusted according to Lloyd's Rules.
All Risks. F.P.A.
Hongkong to London, Silk, ... 18/. %, ...
Tea, ... 27/. %, ... 18/. %.
General Merchandise, — ... 18/. %.
Premiums, net cash at the sight exchange of Bank drafts on London.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 857 Hongkong, 30th May, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
TO be sold by Public Auction, on or about the 15th June, 1873,—
The German Barque
"SUWA,"
of 291 tons register,
The property of Messrs. KALTENBACH, ENGLER & Co., in Liquidation.
The vessel was built at Brake in 1853. She carries about 6,300 piculs, and has her full store of provisions on board.
For particulars, apply to
EUG. SANDNER,
Judicial Liquidator.
1m 815 Saigon, 16th May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) on
MONDAY,
the 23rd day of June, 1873, at noon, on board,
For account of whom it may concern,—
The Steamer "*MAUMEE,*"
(late U. S. Steam Gunboat), as she now stands, with her Engines, &c.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on the transfer of the vessel, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser.
The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk upon the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
824 Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of Private Sale,) on or about the 15th July next, all that Valuable Real ESTATE, belonging to the late Firm of Messrs. BULL, PURDON & Co., comprising:—
Large GODOWNS, with suitable OFFICES, Tea ROOM, Stone TREASURY, Compradore's OFFICE, HOUSE and GARDEN, situated on the Island of Chung Chow, near the small Bridge, and possessing a Water Frontage of about 170 feet.
—*Also,*
The BUNGALOW, situated on the Hill, containing Dining and Drawing ROOMS, 3 Bed ROOMS, with the requisite KITCHENS, Boys' ROOMS, &c., and with Flower and Vegetable GARDENS, Croquet LAWN, &c., &c.
HEDGE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
848 Foochow, 23rd May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at a day hereafter to be named,—
The German Brig
"*MADURA,*"
of 257 Tons Register.
The Vessel is Yellow Metal fastened, and sheathed with Yellow Metal.
TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon fall of the hammer, the remainder upon transfer. The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk after being knocked down.
911 Hongkong, 9th June, 1873.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that valuable Estate, the property of the Undersigned, situated at Spring Garden, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 357 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.
The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated, in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.
In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Ironlined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road, Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.
—*Also,*
Their property at FOOCHOW, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.
The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Chungchow, below the bridge, with an extensive river frontage, and are in every respect well situated for business purposes.
The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out Houses attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.
For further particulars, apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
THE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Head Office, 44, Queen's Road Central, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 14th June next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1873, and the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th June, both days inclusive.
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 648 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents	6 per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents	4 "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Intimations.

In the ESTATE *of* HENRY HAZARD HUDSON, *(Deceased.)*
ALL claims against the above Estate must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th *August next*, or they will not be recognised; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
T. B. HEDGE,
F. SCHOENKE,
Executors of the above Estate.
tf 891 Foochow, 27th May, 1873.

In the matter of THE WING CHEONG SHUN—IN LIQUIDATION.
ON and after TUESDAY, the 10th June instant, a first dividend will be payable; such Creditors as have duly verified their claims can obtain the amount on application to the undersigned.
Dated the 31st day of May, 1873.
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Estate of the Wing Cheong Shun.
1w 882] 29, *Queen's Road.*

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
COAL TAR.
TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Surplus Tar made at these works during a period of one or two years.
The annual production is about 20,000 gallons.
Tenders should be sent in on or before the 28th inst.
Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
25d 889 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 874 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th June proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
1m 875 Hongkong, 31st May, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

ROBERT GILLISON, MERCHANT, CANTON.
Bankers—HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
London Agents—Messrs. RATHBONE BROTHERS & COMPANY.
4m 893 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 724 May 8

HORTICULTURAL SHOW, 1874.
THE Committee of Management of the Public Gardens propose to hold the Second ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW during February next.
A small quantity of Vegetable Seeds for Chinese Gardeners will be obtainable in due time, from the Superintendent of Government Gardens.
727 Hongkong, 8th May, 1873.

BONNETT & Co.
ARE now SELLING OFF from this date at
ENGLISH PRICES,
the whole of their STOCK, consisting of SILK MERCERY, MILLINERY, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SADDLERY, TOYS, UMBRELLAS, and a variety of other GOODS.
1m 820 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 875 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"CHINKIANG,"
J. Hogg, Master, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 10th inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
913 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place at 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 12th June.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1873. [3d 914

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamer
"ESMERALDA,"
will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. J. SAGE.
3d 921 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

FOR MANILA
AND LONDON, (*via* PORTS OF CALL.)
THE *A* 1 Spanish Steamer
"FATOHOY"
will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.,
Agents.
915 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

FOR LONDON.
THE British Steamer
"DUNA,"
Thomson, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Canton, and Whampoa, for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 916 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
THE present term of the above named Society, 1871-1873, determines on the 31st December next.
A General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Society's Offices on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Provisional Committee, who shall frame the Articles of Association, allot the Shares, and, generally, make all the arrangements necessary for the renewal of the Society.
Applications for Shares will in the meantime be received at the Society's Office from and after the 15th instant from Shareholders and others desirous of holding Shares in the new Society.
When a sufficient number of applications has been received and the Shares have been allotted by the Provisional Committee, a general meeting of the then Shareholders will be summoned to elect their own Directors, who will also undertake the conduct of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business.
It is proposed to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000 each, with $1,000 paid up.
It is likewise proposed to alter the Articles of Association, so as to provide for a continuous re-allotment of the Shares, by a Board of Directors, at the close of each financial year, in order to avoid the great inconvenience attendant upon re-forming the Society at the end of every three years, and likewise to enable the Directors to declare dividends yearly, or as often as the profits of the Society will permit of it.
Forms of Application for Shares, as subjoined, will be obtainable from the Secretary of the Society on and after the 15th instant, and also from the Society's Agents at the various ports.
By order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
tf 910] *Address*.....

THE CEBU COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL $140,000 in 1,400 Shares of $100 each, $10 payable on allotment, and the remainder in monthly instalments of $10 each.
(759 Shares have already been subscribed.)
THIS Company is now being formed in Manila to purchase and work the rich coal mines known as the "Purrisima Concepcion" and "Principe Alfonso" in the Island of Cebu, one of the Philippines, under the auspices of the following Merchants:—
J. J. INCHAUSTI, of Messrs. Inchausti & Co.
FRANCO. REYES, of Messrs. Reyes & Co.
JONATHAN RUSSEL, of Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.
GEORGE H. PIERCE, of Messrs. Peel, Hubbell & Co.
ANTONIO DE AYALA.
JUAN JOSE MARCAIDA.
ZOYLO T. DE ADELCOA.
Prospectuses and forms of application, or any other particular, can be obtained from the undersigned.
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.
1m 904 Hongkong, 6th June, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex S. S. "Ava," 10th April, 1872.
GB&C or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise.
Ex "Tigre," 29th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 case.
Ex "Hoogly," 13th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 basket Iron Chain.
Ex "Pei-ho," 18th May, 1873.
Nicaise ... ... 1 case Effects.
RS&Co.... ... ... 1 parcel Samples.
Ex "Ava," from Shanghai.
O in diamond ... ... 11 bales Cotton.
Ex "Nil," 29th May, 1873.
AF... ... ...131 bags Raisins.
Ex "Irawaddy," 29th May, 1873.
PHF ... ... 7 bales Vermicelli.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

Intimations.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC COMPANY
(DIRECTRESS—MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS,)
WILL PERFORM AT THE
CITY HALL,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
11th June, 1873.
"GREAT BILL."
BY DESIRE,
THE Performance will commence with "CASTE."
The most universally-admired of T. W. ROBERTSON'S ELEGANT COMEDIES.
ESTHER ECCLES.....MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS.

Characters Represented.
The Hon'ble George D'Alroy.....Mr. G. H. LEONARD.
Captain Hautree.....Mr. GEO. ANDERSON.
Eccles.....Mr. CHAS. HERBERTE.
Saml. Gerridge.....Mr. J. R. TAYLOR.
Dixon.....Mr. SUMP

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ..... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 10TH, 1873.

A STEP in the right direction was taken at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, in referring the Ordinance with regard to the Relief of Trustees to a committee consisting of the legal members. The ground upon which this was done, was the obviously reasonable one that the measure was entirely of a legal and technical character. In such a case, there can be no doubt of the desirability of referring a bill, but we would suggest that the same course might also be adopted with advantage, with respect to measures which, though involving the discussion of some few facts, are, after the general principle on which they are founded has been accepted, mainly of a legal nature. For example, the larger portion of the discussion, after the first day, on the recent Coolie Ordinance, was *completely* legal, and the views of the learned gentlemen, who took part in it, could have been expressed with much more clearness in a formal memorandum or report from them sitting as a committee, the report itself being finally laid before the Council, together with draft of the Ordinance as agreed upon by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, after such discussion.

The present system of discussing such measures in a committee of the whole Council, results in the loss of much valuable time on both sides. The non-legal members may have to sit passive while discussions, interspersed with barbarous Latin and more barbarous French, and entirely beyond their comprehension, are going on among the legal gentlemen, or the latter may have their patience tried by questions and objections on the part of the non-professional members, such as those conversant with legal matters know at once to be either superfluous or irrelevant. Under these circumstances, it is very desirable to separate the discussion of the law and the facts, and if, where it is possible in what may be termed "mixed" bills to do so, that course be adopted, it will redound to the benefit both of the members of Council and of the general public.

The advantages which may be looked for are a great saving of time, more fully digested law, and a clearer exposition to the general public of the real nature of the measure. The tiresome repetition, which is certain to take place in the discussion of all details, but especially of legal details, will be avoided, by these points being considered by a limited number of professional gentlemen in place of the whole Council in committee; the law, which will be brought to bear upon the subject, is likely to be more carefully weighed than in the off-hand *dicta* which are made in reply to objections suggested in the course of a general discussion, and, finally, when the considerations of law have been thus matured, it will be possible to lay them before the public in such a form as will enable them to grasp something like the true bearing of the measure, in place of being lost in a foggy and diffuse discussion, in which points of law, irrelevant suggestions, jokes, theatrical declamation, and perhaps even puns, are mixed up in a most heterogenous and unpalatable hotch-potch.

It would, of course, be necessary to avoid carrying the principle too far, so as to place the legal members of the Council practically in the same position as the whole Council; but the fact that the measures would be finally discussed by the whole of the members, would guard sufficiently against this, more especially as a vote of Council is necessary before a measure is referred to a Committee. In any case where it appears desirable, the Council can vote against a given Ordinance being referred; but in the majority of instances, after the general principle of a measure has been admitted, it will, we think, be found advantageous to leave the details to a committee specially qualified to deal with them.

We note that the Rev. D. B. Morris, formerly of the Union Church, has been appointed to the curacy of St James', Clapton.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company yesterday, the special resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting on the 26th ulto., was unanimously confirmed.

We are informed that a report is current among the Chinese that the woman, who some time ago, was before the Supreme Court for adultry and theft, and concerning whom there was much excitement among the Chinese, has been taken to Canton, and there decapitated, having been first drugged here, and so taken on board the steamer. It is added that the Chinese are much satisfied with the affair. We cannot vouch for the truth of this report; but the matter is sufficiently talked about to call for enquiry.

The performance at the City Hall Theatre last night for the benefit of Miss Jennie Nye, was very successful, and attended by a large and appreciative audience. The piece, "A Cup of Tea," was excellently performed by the Hongkong Amateurs, who were assisted on the present occasion by Miss Nye, in the character of Lady Clara Seymour. The duet between Miss Nye and Mr. Taylor was sung very creditably, but the gem of the evening was the love scene between Helen and Modus, in the "Hunchback," in which Miss Nye and Mr. Herberte were very successful. The duet of Blockley's "Larboard Watch, Ahoy" was not so good as it might have been, Miss Rogers being under the disadvantage of having to sing second to a not very pure tenor. The burlesque of Prince Prettypet, as usual, passed off with great éclat.

The *London and China Express* states:—His Excellency Sano, who lately arrived from Japan, accredited as Minister to the Courts of Austria and Italy, was presented to the Emperor at Vienna on the 28th April, accompanied by Baron von Siebold. His Excellency is entrusted with the commission for carrying out the Japanese department of the Exhibition at Vienna, assisted by several Japanese and foreigners, amongst whom are Baron von Siebold and his brother, who was engaged in the Austrian Legation at Yedo, and Dr. Wagener, also from Yedo. The Japanese foremen and artisans number nearly one hundred, and are now engaged in their gallery, and in constructing outside an ornamental garden and tea house, which will be extremely pretty when completed.

The following, which appears in the *Calcutta Englishman*, affords gratifying evidence of the impression which has been conveyed abroad by the recent proceedings in Hongkong anent the Macao-coolie-trade. The trial, which is designated "A case of kidnapping," is no doubt the *Charles Albert* case. From the way in which the *Englishman* speaks, people would be led to suppose that coolies were constantly being kidnapped and shipped in Hongkong. It certainly seems that by sweeping other peoples' chimneys *gratis*, we are getting all the soot and no thanks:—"At a trial of a case of kidnapping at Hongkong, the Chief-Justice, who presided, announced that he held the coolie-trade to be the same as the slave-trade, and that any one taking part in it, either directly or indirectly, would be liable to be punished for felony under the Imperial Act for the suppression of slavery. In the Legislative Council, also, an ordinance has been introduced, forbidding residents in the colony from taking any part in the fitting up of coolie-ships."

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

June 9th.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

THE "GLENDARROCH."

James Anderson, chief engineer of the British steamer *Glendarroch*, charged two firemen of that vessel, named Alex. Dallery and John Brady, the first defendant with being drunk and insubordinate, and the second defendant with being drunk and unfit for duty, on the 7th instant.

First defendant admitted being drunk, and as an excuse for using abusive language, said the complainant knocked him down.

Second defendant denied that he was drunk.

First defendant was fined $5, in default five days' imprisonment.

Second defendant was fined $1, in default one day's imprisonment.

THE "GLENDARROCH" AGAIN.

Nicholas Perry, No. 22, charged Samuel Anderson and George Thompson, firemen on board the British steamer *Glendarroch*, the first with assaulting complainant in the execution of his duty, and the second with attempting to rescue the first defendant when in custody, on the 7th instant.

Complainant stated on Saturday last he went to the steamer *Glendarroch* to arrest two prisoners, and whilst he had in charge the two men, the first defendant made use of very abusive language to him, and said he should not move his prisoners. He told him not to obstruct, or he would be compelled to take him out of the ship also. He then gave complainant a blow on the chest, after which he struck him again. The second defendant then tried to take the two men from him. He sent for more police, and took charge of defendants. Both defendants were drunk.

Defendants said they knew nothing about it, and were fined $5 each.

THE "JAMES SHEPHERD."

W. C. Madden, master of the British ship *James Shepherd*, charged five of his seamen, named William Fox, Geo. Pattingale, Thos Smith, Jas Sullivan, and A. Walters, with going ashore from their ship without leave on the 8th instant.

Complainant said he gave one portion of the crew leave to go on shore, and he wanted the defendants to remain on board to take care of the ship.

Defendants admitted the charge, and were ordered to forfeit two days' pay each.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

June 9th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR LIFE.

A seaman named John Smith, after enjoying himself on Sunday to the extent of getting perfectly drunk, made his bed on the Quay wall, near the Canton wharf, at 4 p.m., where if he had taken a turn he would have fallen into the sea; he was arrested by P.C. 147, and thus his life was saved.

Defendant was fined 50 cents.

ASSAULT.

Patrick Driscoll, a seaman belonging to the British barque *Charley*, was charged with an assault on board on Sunday last. The complainant not being in attendance, the defendant was discharged.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

European constable No. 33, charged the master of a sampan, named Tam-a-chat, with the unlawful possession of four baskets of coals.

The second defendant, Wong-a-cheong, master of a first-class coal cargo boat, was charged with unlawfully selling the coal, and with the unlawful possession of a large basket of white crockeryware edged with blue, some of which had the P. & O. mark on it, but all of one pattern. The defendant was not able to account where he got it from.

Defendant, Lam-a-chat, said he bought the coal from the other defendant for four mace of cash.

Defendant Wong-a-cheong said the coal was sweepings; the crockeryware he bought from some fishermen two years back, they having picked it up from a wreck at sea.

Complainant said when he went on board the cargo boat, in consequence of what the defendant Lam-a-chat said, one of the men on board ran away, and this aroused his suspicions, and on his searching he found the crockeryware in between the timbers under the covering boards.

At this stage the constable was sent down to have the crockeryware identified by the P. & O. Company, and returned stating they recognised those with their mark, but not the other crockeryware.

The defendant Wong-a-cheong was discharged, and the other, Lam-a-chat, was fined 60 shillings, for the unlawful possession of the coal and crockeryware.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY AT A MANDARIN'S BOARDING HOTEL.

Wong-kwok-choy, an officer in the Chinese army at Canton, charged a female servant of brothel No. 176, west end of Lower Lascar Row, on suspicion of robbing him of $80.

Complainant stated he came down on the 31st May on official business, in search of parties who had absconded from Canton to Hongkong. He held no official papers of authority for his coming to Hongkong. He had no friends in Hongkong, but he knew a prostitute in No. 176 brothel, and he took his boxes to the brothel and there stayed. On the 6th June he went to the Chinese theatre by himself, and shortly after his arrival there, the girl he was staying with came and joined him, leaving the defendant, Cheong-a-chu, in charge of the room. On his return with the girl, the defendant made a great fuss, asking why his woman did not lock the room. On his entering the room he found his box had been broken open, and $80 had been extracted, and other boxes also broken open, also the pillow box of a friend of his, the contents of which he did not know. He asked his girl about the locking of the room, and she said she thought she had locked it.

Defendant said when complainant and his girl went out on the evening of the 6th instant, the woman Cheon-ann-yow said to her, "Just look at my door when you have time. She did so, and went several times and looked at the door, which appeared to her locked, but which she found on their return had not been locked, the bolt of the lock not having entered properly.

Cheon-sun-yow, declared, said she was an inmate of the Sing-wok-tong hotel. On the 6th instant she went to the theatre, and she locked her door, and asked the defendant to look after her room after she returned. The defendant came to her and asked why she did not lock her room properly, and she made answer that she had locked it properly, as she looked at it several times before she went out. The defendant said she did not allow the bolt of the lock to enter the staple. Witness said she was sure she locked the room properly.

The case was then remanded for a week, and defendant was admitted to bail one householder, $100.

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.

A Portuguese woman rejoicing in the name of Emeriana Mariana Badger, charged an Indian woman residing in the same house as herself, with the robbery of a quantity of cash and a gold chain.

Complainant said that on Saturday evening she had a little disturbance with her husband, and the defendant (M. Madalena) was in the room. She went into another room in the house, where another woman lived, and placed the bag containing some cash and a gold chain under this woman's bed, between the mattresses. The defendant alone saw her do this; she then left the house at 9 o'clock, and went to another house. The bag contained 20 cents and some cash, and a gold chain and cross; she placed it there to be out of the reach of her husband; the chain was worth $8. On her return at 10 o'clock, she having been sent for by her husband, she found the bag and all its contents gone.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the bag.

Complainant said that since she made a report of the matter, the bag had been found by her amah on the tiles, under the window of the room.

The case was remanded to Wednesday.

ASSAULT.

Tsang-a-kwong, foreman of the Yau-li stone quarry at Sow-ke-wan, charged a woman named Tam-a-see, as follows.

Complainant said at 6.30 a.m. on the 8th instant the defendant came into the shed just as he was turning the men to, and began to make a great disturbance with a man employed there, named Chee-a-ngan, and he told her to go away, when she caught him by the hand and bit him. Complainant said this was not the first time the defendant had made a great disturbance with the man whom she had lived with.

Defendant said her husband was sent to gaol for 12 months for kidnapping, and she had no one to keep or protect her. Chee-a-ngan told her he would keep her till her husband came out of gaol. Her husband came out last month, and she left Chee-a-ngan and went to her husband's house, when Chee-a-ngan came there to see her. Her husband saw him and tried to stab Chee-a-ngan; after this Chee-a-ngan came to the house and attempted to set it on fire. She went to Chee-a-ngan's shed to scold him, and tell him he must not come to her house now her husband had come out of gaol, when the complainant caught hold of her, making use of improper expressions to her, and beat her.

Defendant was told that if her story was true, she should summon Chee-a-ngan for attempting to set fire to her house, but she would be discharged this time, and she was told she was not to go to Chee-a-ngan's shed.

KIDNAPPING.

Tung-a-see, a resident at Fat-shun, calling himself a stone-cutter, charged a man named Leon-yee, as follows:—

Complainant said on the 5th instant he went to Canton to see a clansman named Tung-poon-chow. On his arrival he went under an archway to get out of the rain, when he met the defendant, and conversation was broken with him. Defendant said, "You are a stone-cutter?" he made answer, "How do you know?" and he said, "Oh, I know." Defendant then asked what he came to Canton for, and he said he came to see his clansman, Tung-poon-chow. Defendant said he knew a man of that name, he was working at the French Roman Catholic Cathedral, and if he liked he would take him in. The defendant spoke to a man surnamed Wai, who said his clansman had gone to Macao to the Roman Catholic Church there, to work. Awai said he would accompany him if he liked, and show him. He was then taken to a junk, but the people in it would not allow him to go on board. They then came down to Hongkong, and the man Wai took him to the defendant's house, and he promised to take him to Macao, asserting he was a builder, and his brother had Tung-poon-chow working for him there on Government buildings. He himself was in clansman named Tung, and he would take interest to find Tung-poon-chow. He gave him a basket containing hammers and chisels to take with him on board the steamer, and told him that if any person said anything to him he was not to say he was in his company, but to say he was going to Macao to work.

Defendant said he did not say he was named Tung. The man Wai-a-look brought complainant to him because a man of complainant's clan was with him, named Tung-a-sup, and it was Tung-a-sup who informed complainant that Tung-poon-chow was working with his cousin at Macao, building a new police station there. His cousin sent him to Hongkong to procure stone to send to Macao. He had sent a man named Wun-a-sum to Pok-wan, at Ho-nam, to purchase the stone, and he had done so. The complainant said he would like to take work on the new station beside Tung-poon-chow, and he said he could, but he had no tools; he therefore provided him with some.

Tung-a-sup, declared, said he was a clansman of the complainant's; he knew Tung-poon-chow; he had received a letter from him lately. He himself was a building contractor, and he told the complainant where his clansman was.

The case was then remanded for further witnesses.

EVERY INCH A THIEF.

P. C. Jamsetjee Dorabjee, No. 670, charged a prisoner in the Victoria gaol, named Howa-fat, with stealing a knife, the property of a European constable.

Complainant stated on Saturday afternoon last he was in charge of ten prisoners, amongst whom was the prisoner. They were sent to clean out the Central-station. At about 1 o'clock he saw the defendant pick up something from a shelf and put down the handle of his broom; he went to him, and found it was a knife. The knife was recognised by P. C. William Gauld, No. 70. The Europeans complained of a great many things being lost in this way.

Mr. F. Douglas said the prisoner was now under sentence of four months' imprisonment for larceny.

Prisoner denied that he picked the knife up off a shelf; said he picked it up off the floor; and did not put it down the handle of the broom. The constable siezed him directly he picked it up off the floor.

His Worship told the prisoner it was evident he was working hard to be deported, and that at the expiration of the sentence he was at present undergoing, he would have to serve two months' more.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

The case in which the Rev. Mr. Eitel charged a cobbler and his wife with purchasing a young girl knowing her to have been kidnapped from Pok-lo, came on again yesterday, and no further evidence being forthcoming, defendants were ordered to find security in $25 to answer any charge for the next three months. The man Soo-a-fat, charged in connection with the case with assaulting the shoemaker Chu-a-chee, who was alleged to be the informant, was fined $5, in default, ten days' hard labour, and ordered to find security in $25, for his good behaviour for the next three months.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at 4.30 p.m., at the Government Civil Hospital, before A. Lister, Esq., coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. P. J. R. D. Buschmann, J. H. Roberts, and W. Fadmore, on the body of a male youth 16 years of age, named Low-yim-moon, found drowned in the harbour, having met his death under very discheartening circumstances.

Dr. Wharry, superintendent of the Civil Hospital, stated that at 8 a.m. on the 8th inst. the body of deceased was brought to the hospital; he examined it, and found it to be the body of a youth. The body was much decomposed, and had apparently been so for some days, and had been in the water about the same time; the body had been partly eaten away, as if by fish. The body was too much decomposed to prove any marks of violence, or the cause of death. The clothes were those of a boatman.

Low-poon-nioey, boatman of sampan 1,100, master of the same, and licensed. He had seen the body of deceased, and identifies it as that of his son, 16 years of age; named Low-yim moon, who was one of the hands in the boat. He cannot say how deceased came by his death, as he was that night locked up in the Central-station, and brought up before the magistrate next morning. His boat's crew consisted of himself, his two sons, and a daughter. It was the evening of the 4th he was arrested for overcharging boat hire. On the 5th, at 6 a.m., he heard that his boat had upset, and deceased and his daughter were missing. He found his boat on the morning of the 5th, at Ping-chow, having come down in a hakow, and he brought it back on the 6th. He found his boat completely empty; the inside was not wet. It was his opinion that some people had picked it up, and taken it there, after taking all the things out. It was quite an accident that he found the boat there. The body of his daughter, 18 years of age, has not been found. She was to have been married very shortly.

Low-a-tsi, a boy of 12 years of age, said last witness was his father, and he was employed in the boat with him. On the night of the 4th, at 10.30 p.m., his boat was lying off Douglas's wharf; himself, his sister and the deceased were in the boat. Two Europeans engaged them from the Clock Tower wharf. They said they wanted to go off to the steamer *Pearl*, lying at the French Mail's buoy. They took the Europeans on board; it was rough at the time, and it was also windy; he went on board to collect the fares, and whilst he was on the deck of the steamer, he saw his sister thrown out of the boat by the violence of the waves, and he saw his brother go over after; whether he fell over, or went over to rescue his sister, he did not know. The boat drifted away, and did not capsize. There was no mast up, as they did not use the sail. After the boat drifted away, he saw no more of his brother and sister. He gave the alarm, but he saw no assistance rendered from on board the steamer to rescue them; it was very dark. Next morning, the Kowloon passage boat passed; he hailed her, and he came on shore in her. He thinks the two Europeans; he took off were sober; they went to the after gangway, and his sister held on to the ladder with a boat hook, whilst he went on deck to get the money which the Europeans got out of their cabins. He had got the money, and had gone aft again when the accident happened; there was only the watchman on the deck. He gave the alarm to the two Europeans and they came up on to the poop and looked over the stern; he himself said "let go sampan," when the two Europeans went forward to lower a boat, but could not find any person to lower the boat; the seamen were asleep; the sampan drifted astern very rapidly. There were some people in the cabin at the time, at dinner. There were no other boats near at hand. His brother could swim a little, but his sister could not. He had just come on deck from getting the money when he saw what occurred, as stated; he had not began to descend the ladder when he heard his brother call for help; he thinks his brother fell into the water, and did not jump into it. They were both in the water when he gave the alarm. When he asked the two Europeans to lower a boat, his sampan was two lengths astern.

Corporal Thomas Campbell, No. 63, sworn, stated on the morning of the 5th instant he received instructions to go on board the steamer *Pearl*, by Inspector Stroud, to make inquiries.

The first witness, recalled, said he put up some posters offering a reward for the recovery, or the information to lead to the finding of, the bodies, and between 6 and 7 o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant, a man named A-kit told him the body of a male was floating off Sai-ying-poon. He went to see, and found the body of deceased floating amongst the junks; he identified it by the clothes, a silver earring, and a red girdle; he thereon took the body to the Police shop.

Inspector Henry Stroud, sworn, stated he was Inspector of Water Police, at 7 a.m. on the 8th, the last witness brought the body of deceased to the hulk; it was much decomposed, and in the same state as now. The steamer *Pearl* went to sea about 7 a.m. the same day, bound to Saigon and Singapore, and would be back in about three weeks. He has ascertained that she is the steamer.

The inquest was then adjourned for the return of the steamer *Pearl*.

CALL A SPADE A SPADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Referring to your leader of this date, I am one of the few who fail to see the sense or the truth of the remarks made by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, in sentencing Mr. Balket for embezzling funds belonging to the Imperial Customs, and I am inclined to believe that the eloquence of the Judge, and not a mature consideration of the matter, has caused you to approve them. In the whole speech there is not one word of condemnation of the crime; it is, in short, an able excuse for the perpetration of the offence, and as I have heard a Judge in Hongkong harp upon the same thing, I think it is high time for some one to lift up his voice against such a practice. In this free trade and speculative time, the laws of "meum et tuum" should be rigidly maintained by our Judges. No wild speculation, no foolish contract, no time bargain, will place a man in the prisoner's dock. Had Mr. Balket been before the Judge as a Bankrupt, the old fogyisms indulged in by Sir E. Hornby might have been considered appropriate by some, but not by

Your obedient servant,
BULL.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1873.

FIRE AT SINGAPORE.

(Straits Times, May 27th.)

At about a quarter past twelve last night a fire broke out in an attap hut in the Malay village off the Tanjong Pagar road, in the vicinity of Parsee Lodge. The fire rapidly communicated to an adjoining hut, and, had not its progress been arrested by pulling down the next building, and the low sheds outside the burning huts, it would in all probability have swept through the entire village, which extends from Parsee Lodge down to the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company's premises. Mr. Cursetjee was awakened by the noise and the light of the fire, and hastening to the spot, induced the Malay villagers to assist in pulling down a hut, whereby the fire was prevented from spreading. Captain Fox and Inspector Richards, with a posse of police, were also among the early arrivals, and assisted in putting out the burning heap of poles and attaps, which was reduced in a short time to smouldering embers. A number of the Dock Company's employés and other residents of the locality, as also a body of police with two Inspectors from the Central Station, also repaired to the spot, but luckily there was little for them to do. The Dock fire engine was got out, but it was impossible to get it near the burning huts, which were close to the water and only accessible though a tortuous narrow pathway. At about two o'clock, after the fire had been extinguished and every one had got home, the town residents were startled from their propriety by the discharge of two guns from Fort Canning, and the signal at the flagstaff for a fire at the wharves. Some thought the fire had either broken out afresh or another one had been discovered, while others, ignorant of the first fire, hastened out to learn the cause. A rumour that the coal sheds at Tanjong Pagar were being consumed did not tend to tranquillise the owners of that valuable commodity, but they were reassured on learning that the alarm was only due either to the alespiness of the people at the Fort, or extra precaution on the part of the police, it being, we are told, the rule that the police must first ascertain the fact of a fire and then send a messenger up to the Fort before the guns are fired,—a wise rule that has more than once resulted in alarming everybody an hour or so after the fire has been totally extinguished.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

(Special for Straits Times.)

PENANG, 29th May.

Achinese notified Penang authorities that without guarantee of safe conduct they will not trade.

MEMORIAL FROM THE CHINESE IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Straits Times.)

The following is a translation of a petition in Chinese, presented to His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the Chinese residents of the Colony, by Messrs. Whampao and Tan Kim Cheng, in the Council Chamber, on the 20th May:—

The Petition of the undersigned Chinese Merchants, British Subjects of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, who respectfully approach His Excellency the Governor of these Settlements on the eve of his return to England, his term of office having expired.

We, your petitioners, humbly beg to state for your Excellency's kind consideration some very important facts regarding the commerce in which we are all so much interested and concerned.

For a long time, since the Honourable Government opened these Settlements, owing to the dignity and rigour of the Laws and the excellency of the Regulations, we have been enabled to trade with the surrounding states, and the success obtained, combined with the security and protection we have enjoyed under British Government, has induced Chinese to settle here in vast numbers, marry, and bring up sons and grandsons. These people, by finding employment for their countrymen, have largely increased the wealth and revenue of the Government.

This fact will be apparent when your Excellency considers the Opium and Spirit Farms, from which is derived eight-tenths of the Revenue of the Colony. These Farms are almost entirely supported by the consumption of the two articles by the myriads of Chinese (some 300,000), who also absorb a vast quantity of other kinds of produce and merchandize.

But of late it has been extremely difficult to realise the same degree of success and profit in our trade that we had formerly.

This truly does not arise from any want of capital, enterprise or ability on our part, but from causes which we cannot control; and these untoward circumstances, which threaten to cause the commerce on which we depend more and more to decline to our great injury, your Petitioners now beg to state clearly below for your Excellency's kind and careful consideration. Hitherto there has been a large and busy connection in trade between these Settlements and the various states of the Malayan Peninsula, but now, owing to the disturbed condition of many of these kingdoms, merchants dare not carry on business. Larcot, Perak, and Salengore are in such a state of anarchy and rebellion, that all lawful commerce has ceased, and if Great Britain does not interfere to make peace, then those rich countries must be impoverished, and their inhabitants ruined.

This unhappy state of rebellion and anarchy has extended to Langhat, Rumbow, and Sungie Ujong, so that nearly the whole west coast of the Malayan Peninsula may be said to be in a state of disorder and confusion. All legitimate commerce is at an end, and these fertile countries are completely given over to a lawless and turbulent banditti. The only exceptions are those connected by treaty with Great Britain. Johore alone is peaceful and prosperous; the rest are all filled with turbulence, woe, and confusion.

If we would seek an example of the happy and beneficial power and influence of Great Britain, let us turn to this state of Johore. The Maharajah of that country having submitted to the salutary and benificent influence of the British Government, and having followed her example, has secured tranquillity and prosperity for his state.

Your Excellency, especially during your term of office, by your advice and example, has brought out the results which must necessarily follow the moral influence of your Government.

We have the most reliable authority for stating that in Johore there are more than 70,000 Chinese, amongst whom are 20 or 30 wealthy merchants possessing capital and property valued at from $20,000 to $30,000 each.

Formerly the trade between Penang and Sumatra was very great, but now Holland is taking the latter Island under her Government, its produce will chiefly go to Java, and although Great Britain has a treaty of Commerce with the Dutch, your Petitioners fear that most of the trade will pass into the hands of the Dutch, and then we shall not be able to profit by it as formerly.

The Trade between Singapore and Bali, which in former times was so brisk, has now almost entirely ceased.

We cannot now trade with Soolog and the adjacent Islands, because the Spanish Government prohibits merchants from carrying on a direct traffic with those places, and all merchandize must pass through Spanish (Manila) Ports.

On the coast of Borneo, Great Britain only possesses the Island of Labuan, the trade of which is very trifling, the produce of Sarawak is but limited, and the trade therefore of little importance. The other states of Borneo, with the Bugis Country Celebes, and adjacent Islands, are nearly all in the hands of the Dutch. Our commerce with China is not so profitable as of old time, because of the establishment of so many European Firms, which have greatly narrowed our field of operations.

The Bangkok (Siam) trade still exists, but although good, it is too limited for many persons to engage in it with a fair prospect of much success.

We beg your Excellency to consider that on account of the above circumstances the field for a trade around these British Settlements is really very much narrowed and restricted; the eyes of your Petitioners now anxiously turn towards the Malay Peninsula, where they see a rich, extensive, and fertile country, one in which they can establish a thriving commerce, revive their ancient prosperity, and find full scope for the capital, enterprise, and ability which they possess; here they can hope for a adequate return for their labour.

In former days, it was the duty of the Governors or Resident Councillors of these Settlements to habitually maintain intimate and amicable relations with the rulers of the Malay States, and if a British subject or a lawful trader of these Colonies suffered injury or wrong from any of the Rajahs or their headmen, on complaining to the Governor, an investigation was made, and restitution or redress demanded and given.

Formerly, also, the Government officials of this Colony attended carefully to the interests of all the Malay States, and if a Rajah got into trouble or misfortune, then the British Official would assist him and bring the affair to a peaceful and happy issue, thus, by his advice and assistance obtaining such a beneficial and moral influence over the various state that the inhabitants were joyful and contented, and trade was carried on favourably and prosperously.

In former times, too, the Governors of these Settlements were as Fathers, and the Rajahs of each Malay States as their Children; the Children followed their Father's example, but we do not hear now of this state of affairs existing. If any British subject, (or wealthy merchant dwelling under, and obeying British law) should now in carrying on commercial relations with the Chief of a State be injured, deceived, or plundered by such Chief or by one the smallest of his headmen, he can get no redress. Although a British subject, or obeying British laws, dwelling in these Settlements and contributing his share to their Revenue, if this man complain to the Government, trusting to get redress for his injury from the Malay Rajah or headman, the Government will not interfere, but will tell him, "You went to that country expecting to obtain large profits, therefore you must expect great trouble and risk." If he should afterwards apply to the Rajah or petty Chief of the State where he has been plundered or injured, and talk of redress, this Rajah or Petty Chief, knowing that Great Britain does not now protect or foster her lawfully trading subjects) treats the affair as of no consequence, and throws the complaint aside as unworthy of his attention.

In a great many Malay States, the lawful Rajah, being weak and without influence, cannot command respect from his subjects, and the vagabond banditti of petty chiefs and headmen, being aware that their ruler cannot, as of yore, depend on the beneficient and happy influence and assistance of Great Britain, for this reason are not afraid to raise rebellion and anarchy.

Your Petitioners humbly beg your Excellency to reflect on these facts.

Great Britain, in her intercourse with European Powers, is governed by fixed rules of rectitude and Regulations of Policy; but these Malay States cannot be considered in the same light; they are but as ignorant children, and unless they are guided in the path of justice and reason by a stern, but at the same time kind policy, your petitioners and their three generations will have passed away before law and order are established in those countries.

Your Excellency is well aware that the merchants of this Colony have lately wished to visit the surrounding states for the purpose of opening mines, which would have brought great benefit and profit to all concerned.

These schemes, however, could not be matured, because the laws of this Government could not afford protection to those who wished to engage in them.

In conclusion, we would add, that since your Excellency has been in office here, your wish has been to exert the old moral influence and power of Great Britain over the Malay states by giving your advice, and setting an example that their rulers might follow, but we also know that if your Excellency could have had more liberty in carrying out a civilizing and beneficent policy there would have been more success attending your efforts, and the result would have been peace, joy, and plenty, in the various States, and your Petitioners, together with all legitimate traders, would have enjoyed more success and profit, so that the whole country would have received great benefits.

We now present this Petition, praying that on your Excellency's return home, you will lay it before the August presence of Her Majesty the Queen and the British Government, and also that you will assist us with your personal knowledge of the facts contained therein, so that power may be given to future Governors to revive and repair the ancient Policy and Treaties with the surrounding States, and to protect and foster legitimate traders. We do not ask for monopolies, or exorbitant privileges; we only pray that the precious privilege of being a British subject may be enhanced, and its reputation spread far and wide, and that fertile and extensive countries may be saved from ruin, and from returning to their original state of barbarism.

Earnestly hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to accede to our request, and further our welfare, your Petitioners approach you.

Kwei-yew year, 3rd moon 10th day.
28th March 1873.

Singapore.

Signed TAN KIM CHING,
HO AH KAY (WHAMPOA),
TAN BENG SWEE.
SIA EU CHIN.
TAN SENG POH,
and 105 others.

Gambier and Pepper Society, consisting over 200 shops.

Penang.

Signed LEE PEH CHAN.
KO SIANG TAH.
TAN SIM HO.
ONG BOON KENG.
TAN SWEE KIAT,
and 81 others.

Malacca.

Signed CHOA YIAN KENG.
SEE BOON TIONG.
LNE QUEE LIM.
CHEE GIN SUE.
CHAN TEK CHIANG,
and 46 others.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

(Calcutta Englishman.)

At the conclusion of an article on the retention of the opium monopoly, the *Indian Statesman* makes the following remarks on the subject of the incidence of the opium duty: "There appears some tendency of opinion just now to question whether China or India really pays the State charge, or duty, on opium. Let us erect an Australian administrative hypothesis in solution of the problem. If we suppose the several Governments of that continent to have combined, and made gold-digging a State monopoly, under which each gold-digger would receive his daily wage, and surrender all of the metal he had turned up to the State officers superintending the operations, then assuredly the difference between 'the cost of production' of the gold and its market value would be a tax on the Australian community, and not on those to whom it might be exported in exchange for other commodities. But suppose that, instead of gold, that which the Australian administrations resolved to monopolise were a certain pretty pink stone, of which quarries existed in their respective territories, and which, though in small demand, and low-priced in foreign countries in general, was yet in China, because of the whimsical liking the people of that country had acquired for it, in great demand, and at a very high price; then, would the whole, or very nearly the whole, difference between the small cost of quarrying and exporting that stone, and its ridiculously high market value in China, be a tax on the latter community, and on it alone? And so far as our export opium trade resembles that hypothetical trade in pretty pink stone, so far is the 'duty' on the drug paid by the Chinese, and not by the people of this country."

As far as we are aware, no one has ever questioned the fact that China pays the opium revenue. What has really been questioned is whether the net revenue is not, in spite of this fact, a tax on the people of India. We accept the parallel invented by our contemporary. It enables us to make our contention in the matter perfectly clear. If the Australian community possess a monopoly of a pretty pink stone, which fetches a fancy price in China, and the Government takes possession of that stone, disposes of it to the Chinese, and pockets the price, it undoubtedly thereby taxes the Australian community to the extent of the profit on the transaction. It is as much a tax for a Government to appropriate a profit that would be otherwise reaped by the community as to take an equal sum from their realised profits. Whatever room for dispute there may be, then, upon what section of the Indian community the tax falls, there can be no question that the opium revenue is a tax upon India, notwithstanding that it is paid by the Chinese. That it is not felt in the same way as it would be, if the people of India actually paid the money, we admit; and it is therefore the very best form of taxation that could be devised.

In that part of our contemporary's article which refers to the retention of the opium monopoly we heartily concur. To abolish the monopoly, even admitting that the use of the drug is immoral, would be the reverse of a gain to morality, unless the cultivation were at the same time prohibited. The freer the cultivation were made, the more it would be sure to spread, the cheaper the drug would certainly become, and the greater would be the quantity of it consumed. As the writer in the *Statesman* points out, and Sir William Muir's enquiries conclusively show, the injury inflicted would not be confined to China, but would extend to our Indian subjects also; and we trust our contemporary is right in assuming that "there is an end to all danger of Sir William Muir enlisting into that small, zealous band of administrative covenanters, who would at once arm and take the field against the Government opium monopoly, could they perceive even probability of success, and that next year he will assume the duties of Revenue Minister, impressed that the maintenance of the existing system is as necessary, from a moral as from a financial point of view."

Whether any serious deterioration in the quality of the opium exported would follow, or whether such deterioration would affect its consumption in China, is a more doubtful point. Probably there would be greater variety, and some falling off in the quality, but the result would be complicated with falling prices owing to increased production. That there would be such a falling off as to exclude the drug from the China market, is altogether improbable.

It is doubtful even whether morality would gain anything by entirely prohibiting the cultivation; for there can be no question that, as far as China was concerned, the only result would be that an immense st

known that, apart from motives of humanity, it is to the direct pecuniary advantage of the captain to land his passengers in good health. —I remain, &c., &c., C. R. MEUSER.
Minoing-lane, April 1873.

THE ADULTERATION OF CHINA SILK

(London and China Express.)

The following is a copy of a memorial which has been forwarded to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce by the Silk Association of America. The memorial was drawn up by a special committee of the Association, composed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. B. Richardson, Mr. F. W. Cheneye, for Messrs. Cheneye Brothers, Hartford; Mr. John A. Stearns; Mr. Seth Low, for Messrs. A. A. Low and Brothers; and Mr. Francis Dimoch, for the Nonotuck Silk Company of Florence:—

The Silk Association of America has before it a copy of a report, dated Feb. 6, 1872, and addressed to your Chamber by the Lyons Association of silk merchants. The report complains of the carelessness of Chinese merchants in sorting and packing silk, of bad reeling, of neglect of the filature, of alteration of classification by inspectors, and of other irregularities. The Silk Association of America endorses the complaints made in the Lyons report, and takes this opportunity to make further complaint of the way in which re-reeled silks are prepared and sent to the American market.

1st.—These re-reeled silks are grossly adulterated in the process of re-reeling, some to the extent of fifteen per cent.; the adulteration is not only a fraud to the extent to which it is practised, but the matter used in the adulteration is often injurious to the silk, impairing its strength, and rendering it less fit for certain purposes when dyed.

2nd.—These re-reeled silks are mixed in re-reeling and in packing—the same books, and even the same hanks containing silk widely differing in size and quality.

The evils complained of are very detrimental to the trade here, and the assistance of your body is entreated in providing remedies therefore. We beg to suggest that all re-reeled silk should bear the names of the reeler and merchant, and that when fraud is perpetrated there should be a remedy provided in the shape of a reclamation on the wrong doer for the wrong done. We beg further to suggest that a standard of purity should be adopted for re-reeled silk equal to that for usual reeled silk. Usual reeled Shanghai silks when boiled off discharge 22½ to 25 per cent. of gum—suppose that 25 per cent. be adopted as the standard for re-reeled silk, with a rule that purchasers shall be entitled to claim the equivalent of any excess over 25 per cent., which re-reeled silk may discharge in being "boiled off"—and with the further understanding that claims on this basis shall be deemed binding on the seller when attested by dyers and silk dealers of acknowledged reputation for integrity. Considering the advantages of a "boiling off" test, would it not be feasible to establish such a process under the official sanction of Shanghai silk dealers, thus locating a remedy nearest the evil?

The Association of America most earnestly asks the favour of your careful consideration of the matters herein set forth, for we feel that we cannot too strongly urge the necessity of immediate action towards radical reform, as the evils of which we complain have assumed such proportions that it has become a question of serious consideration with American manufacturers whether they shall not discontinue the use of Shanghai re-reeled silks, more particularly Tsatlee and Taysanns.

CHINAMEN AS SOLDIERS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The frequent references which have been made of late to the Chinese as a possible power in Central Asia, render the consideration of the fighting qualities of that people a subject of much interest. Chinamen are generally credited with a large share of the Oriental failing of cowardice. But this, like many popular ideas, is dissipated by observation and inquiry. It is true that in the civil wars which from time to time disturb the peace of the empire the combatants on both sides often show a decided unwillingness to fight. Nor is it possible to deny that on more than one occasion the Imperial "Braves" have run away rather than face the Armstrongs and rifles of European armies. But a moment's reflection is sufficient to prove that this apparent pusillanimity need not necessarily be put down to personal cowardice. Every one who knows the way in which *civil* wars are conducted in China is aware that it is often to the advantage of the Imperial commanders to avoid general actions, lest they should put an end to a state of anarchy from which they and their troops reap rich harvests, while the insurgents, on the other hand, are generally glad to gain time. This is the explanation of such ridiculous battles as we have lately heard of in Kweichow, where, after wasting great quantities of powder at long distances, the troops on either side have been hastily withdrawn after losing two or three men apiece. Of course, as the men feel that their commanders are not in earnest, they go into battle as much prepared to retreat as to fight. Such a training would demoralize the best drilled and equipped soldiery in the world, and to neither of these qualifications can Chinese troops lay claim. Their arms—except in the case of the regiments which have lately been armed with European weapons—are of the most inefficient kind, and the troops themselves, without discipline and destitute of all barrack-yard training, have no more cohesion than a common mob. A well-directed volley from a hundred Minié rifles, or a few Armstrong shells bursting in the midst of a squadron of horse or a battalion of infantry, is enough to disperse their component parts.

But circumstances alter cases; and there are qualities in the Chinese character which would justify the belief, even if experience had not proved its truth, that they might furnish good and efficient soldiers. In the first place they attach a very small value to life, they are capable of sustaining a great deal of fatigue, they are temperate in their mode of living, and exist on daily rations which would not satisfy English soldiers for a single meal. The fact that Chinamen are to be found who are willing, for a consideration, to take the place of condemned criminals on the execution ground, proves with what slight terrors they look upon death. In the letter descriptive of the bombardment of Canton, a *Times* correspondent expresses his wonder at the indifference to danger shown by the citizens. "These strange Chinese," he says, "actually seem to be getting used to it (the bombardment). Sampans, and even cargo-boats, are moving down the river like London lightermen in the ordinary exercise of their calling, people are coming down to the bank, and watch the shot and shell fly over their heads." And in a footnote he relates, among others, the following incident:—"In a room opening upon the river a family were taking their evening meal within two hundred yards of the *Phlegethon*, which was keeping up a constant discharge of shells, all of which passed a few feet over their heads. The light was so strong that the interior of the room was visible in all its details, the inmates were all eating their rice as though nothing particular was happening outside."

When either fighting behind walls, or when properly organized and led, this fearlessness makes the Chinaman a formidable antagonist. The correspondent quoted above, when speaking of the coolie corps employed at the taking of Canton, says, "Oh, those patient, lusty, enduring coolies! It was a valuable legacy which Colonel Wetherall left us—that coolie corps. They carried the ammunition on the day of the assault close up to the rear of our column; and when a cannon shot took off the head of one of them, the others only cried 'Ey yaw!' and laughed, and worked away as merrily as ever." At the capture of the Taku Forts in 1860, the behaviour of the coolie corps attached to the allied forces excited the admiration of both armies. They carried the scaling ladders for the French up to the walls of the forts with the most perfect coolness and alacrity, and performed the scarcely less dangerous duty of removing our wounded from under fire and bringing up ammunition to the front with great steadiness. And on this, as well as on other occasions, they showed none of the uneasiness under fire so often observed among European troops, but received and executed the orders given them by their officers with as much presence of mind and precision as though the shot and shells flying about them were so many drops of rain. No less praise is due to the Chinese defenders of the forts who fought from behind the ramparts. Mr. Loch, in his "Personal Narrative of Occurrences during Lord Elgin's Second Embassy to China, 1860," thus describes what he himself saw on the day of the assault:—

"The Chinese met the attack in the most determined manner. The English attack was directed against the centre gateway, that of the French against the river angle of the fort. There was a desperate struggle to gain the inside; for although the allies had forced their way across ditches at their several points of attack, the French, notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, were half an hour before they succeeded in forcing an entrance by scaling the walls, and the English met with an equally stubborn resistance. Even when the allies had gained the inside, the Chinese maintained a fire from the huts and buildings on the further side of the fort, to which they had retreated."

That Chinamen, when properly officered and led are formidable assailants as well as defenders, the history of Colonel Gordon's campaign against the Tae-ping rebels proves. During thirteen months of the time that the "ever victorious" army followed his banner they carried by assault fifteen fortified cities and strongholds, besides numerous stockades and separate forts; and the only occasions on which they showed any indisposition to attack was when they were ordered into action during the night. In short, Chinamen are wanting in neither passive endurance nor in active courage; and when the time arrives that China shall be in a position to place her enormous armies in the field fully equipped and organized, these qualities will go far to make her one of the most powerful nations in the world.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 9TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $570 to $572½, cash and credit; New Benares, $550 to $552½, cash and credit; no change in other kinds. Imports per *Japan*, 900 chests Patna, and 150 chests Benares; per *Bokhara*, 1,600 chests Malwa, and 100 chests Patna.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/4½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/5½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6½ to 4/6¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/6½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/6⅝
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight.....—
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74½
Bank, 15 days' sight.....75
Private, 30 days' sight.....75½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—58½ to 59 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,000 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,100 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$25 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$325 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$35 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$26 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—8 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—37½ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 130 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—46 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—75 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—70 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—50 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JUNE 9TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Dried Prawns, 100 piculs, at $8.80, by Yuetye to travelling trader.
Seaweed, (suttings,) 200 bags, at $2.50, by Yuetye to travelling trader.
Potatoe Flour, 100 bags, at $1.90, by Yuetye to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 380 bags, at $6.20, by Yeetye to travelling trader.
Rattans, 500 bundles, at $2.20, by Yee-tye to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 5 packages, at $27.00, by Yue-woloong to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $67.00, by Yee-woloong to travelling trader.
Cotton Seeds, 300 bags, at $5.40, by Hop-hing to local trader.
Nail Rod Iron, 1,000 bundles, at $3 44, by Hop-hing to local trader.
Gypsum, 1,000 piculs, at $1.92, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.30, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.
Stockfish, 100 bags, at $8.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.
Melon Seeds, 100 bags, at $5.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 4,000 piculs, at $1.53, by Tuckmae to local trader.
Saigon Rice, 25,000 piculs, at $1.34, by Kwongmow-tye to travelling trader.
White Wax, 1 piece, at $68.00, by Fock-lung-wo by retail.
Copper Sheets, 10 cases, $24.50, by Suey-kee to local trader.
White Sugar, 200 bags, at $5.40, by Hop-hing to local trader.

WANTED.

SIX INTERPRETERS, who possess the Mandarin Dialect perfectly.
One SHORT HAND WRITER, and One TRANSLATOR, capable to translate English into Chinese. Terms liberal.
Applications to be made not later than the 15th of June, 1873, in writing, accompanied by references, to A. B. C., care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 786 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TOWING.

THE Steam-tug "*SEA GULL*," 35 Horse-power nominal, is prepared to tow vessels at moderate rates.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
OR,
THE CAPTAIN ON BOARD.
tf 664 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

SWATOW.

STEAM-TUG *ORPHAN*.

THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain McCaslin, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.
FREWIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.
WYNDHAM STREET.
6m] (*Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.*) [518

隆裕永
E-HING, WAHEE & Co.,
SUN-HING STREET (BACK OF SHAMEEN,)
CANTON.

BEG to inform the Communities of Canton and Hongkong that they have opened a new Establishment at the above address, where the following articles may be obtained, of the first quality, and at moderate prices, viz.:—Waste Silk, Cocoons, Straw Hats, Straw Braids, Rattan Hats, Fire Crackers, Mattings, Palm-leaf Fans, &c., &c.
1w 894 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
LONDON	James Shepherd	W. E. Maddon	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ouna (str.)	Thomson	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Scottish Bride		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Thornaby (str.)			Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Jas. B. Bell	Chandler	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Chimsmore	Kewley	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Mary Mildred	Smith	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Geffrard	Munday	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	Statesman (str.)	J. Valiant	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	Hopkins		Tuck Mee & Co.	On or about 14th inst.
SAIGON	Namoa (str.)	Westoby		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Glendarroch (str.)	Fowler	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA AND LONDON	Fatchoy (str.)		Hongkong	Paul, Ehlers & Co.	On the 13th inst.
MANILA	Nuevo Constante	A. Fabie		Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Esmeralda (str.)		Hongkong	E. J. Sage	On the 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.
SHANGHAI	Delta (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
Do.	Chinkiang (str.)	J. Hogg	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
Do.	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On the 12th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just received, per French Mail, an ASSORTMENT of LADIES' STRAW and CHIP HATS, in all the latest shapes, comprising—
The "ALPS," "CHATSWOOD," "RUSTIC BEAUTY," and others.
A Choice Selection of LADIES' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, of the newest Parisian styles.
The Latest Designs in COSTUMES, TUNICS, and POLONAISES, in MUSLIN, PIQUE, GRENADINE, and other New MATERIALS, suitable for the present Season.
PLAIN and FIGURED JAPANESE SILKS.
The New STRIPED and FIGURED ITALIAN SILK, in all the most fashionable shades, and at very reasonable prices.
BLACK SILKS, in various makes and widths.
A Select Stock of BROCHE and STRIPED GRENADINES, in Black and Colored Grounds, for Summer wear.
The New YOSAMITE STRIPE MUSLIN, for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GIRLS' BATISTE and MUSLIN COSTUMES, in a variety of Patterns.
BOYS' COLORED and WHITE LINEN SUITS.
A Large Stock of LACE and LINEN SETS.
Real LACE COLLARETTES.
MUSLIN SLEEVE SETS.
MUSLIN TRIMMED LACE GARIBALDIS.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLIN CHEMISETTES and SLEEVES.
Real MALTESE, DUCHESSE, YAC, and MALINES LACES.
MUSLIN and LACE TIES.
SWISS CAMBRIC MUSLIN EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS to match.
TUCKED, HEM-STITCHED, and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
The New Roman and Algerian SASHES.
The Paragon Mounted SUNSHADE.
French Bow Flounced ALPINE EMBROIDERED SUNSHADE.
Thompson's "NEW WASHING CRINOLETTES," also the "MODELLED CORSETS," suitable for Summer Wear.
A Well Assorted Stock of Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES, for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

Every ARTICLE in LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN, always in Stock.
An ASSORTMENT of FRENCH MILLINERY received monthly.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Gentlemen's Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.
817 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE just received, ex FRENCH MAIL, a Large and Well Selected Stock of HUMAN HAIR,
In RABAGAS, COILS, CHIGNONS, PLAITS, and PIECES.
PADS, ROLLS, and POMPADOURS.
Spanish COMBS and FANCY ARTICLES for the Toilet.
Choice Paris FLOWERS, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, and SASHES.
PARASOLS and SUNSHADES.
LADIES' HOSIERY, Black and Colored TAFFETA and THREAD GLOVES.
ALSO,
A Good Assortment of LAWN and BATISTE COSTUMES.
BRAIDED SKIRTS, in PIQUE, MUSLIN, LAWN, and BATISTE.
French Printed JACONETS.
Plain and Printed CAMBRICS, MUSLINETTES, and LUSTERS.
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.
ALSO,
Colored EMBROIDERED CLOTH and Victoria TABLE COVERS.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, consisting of—
Anglo Indian GAUZE UNDERVESTS.
WHITE SHIRTS, REGATTA, OXFORD, and FANCY STRIPED SHIRTS, in the improved cut.
SUMMER VESTS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, BELTS, and BRACES, of the latest Novelties.
The CELTIC TWEEDS, for Morning Suits.
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, in Felt, Straw, Tuscan, and other makes of the latest styles, suitable for the present season.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
816 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET,
(Red Seal,)
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.
G. DUBOST & Co.
6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flat } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

NOTICE.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, OW-YOW-SHEE, of OH-TSIN-SHIN-TONG, Macao, beg to state that on account of the death of my husband, which took place in the middle of the 9th moon in the last year, funeral and other numerous affairs had to be attended to, so that no time could then be spared to look after the properties and businesses carried on in different places left by my husband. In the third moon of this year, on the return of my brother to Macao, he, with the assistance of my late husband's brother, relations, and friends, and my sons, went into the whole estate of my husband, his commercial business, whether present or past, in existence at different places, and the money accounts connected therewith. It was found that with the exception of HANG-CHUEN TAK-HOP-LEE in Singapore, and YEE FOONG in Annam, which were still carried on by his partners, all his commercial business had been discontinued by my husband during his life time, that everything had been settled with his partners, and that no money matters had been left over in dispute. It was also found that the business carried on under the styles of HANG-FOONG, SAN-HANG-FOONG, HANG-KEE, and SHIN-FOONG had been discontinued in the 10th year of Tung-chi, the capital and interest had been divided amongst all the partners, and a deed of dissolution of partnership had been drawn up and signed. As to the good-will, furniture, and doubtful debts of these shops, I, after conference and with the consent of all the partners, have sold them, and the sum for which they have been sold has been equally divided among all the partners. I am a woman without ability or business habits, and I am indebted to my relations, my brother and my late husband's brother, who, with my sons, have impartially settled and adjusted the affairs of my late husband, for which kindness I am extremely thankful. At present my sons are tender in age, having no experience, and being unacquainted with the routine of commercial matters; if any relation or friend, however, should hereafter become desirous of entering into partnership with them in business, it is necessary that before doing so they should consult with me and obtain my consent thereto by the seal of my family's stamp; for if I am not consulted, nor the seal of my family is obtained, whether or not the concern will prove a failure, my family will not be responsible. To prevent future disputes, this notice is therefore given.
OH-YOW-SHEE.
Stamp OH-TSIN-SHIN-TONG.
啟謹氏邱柯堂善遷柯
7d 895 28th May, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above place at noon TO-DAY, the 10th instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1873. [870

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"DELTA"
will leave for the above place at 2 P.M. TO-DAY, the 10th instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1873. [902

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"STATESMAN,"
Captain J. Valiant, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
East Point,
9d 909 Hongkong, 9th June, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"NAMOA"
Captain Westoby, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 897 Hongkong, 5th June, 1873.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENDARROCH,"
Capt. Fowler, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 7th June, 1873.

STEAM FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship
"DANUBE,"
Captain Hopkins, expected here from Bangkok on the 8th instant, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 14th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
TACK MEE & Co.,
17, *Praya West,*
Agents, S. S. "Danube."
10d 888 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR,"
will be despatched on or about the 12th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6 % all risks, 23/ % F.P.A.
,, Silk 19/ % do.
Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
10d 879 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Steamer
"THORNABY,"
will load as above in July.
To be followed by the new British Steamers
"ANGLIA,"
"ALTONA,"
"ALLEMANNIA."
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 784 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"
A. Fabie, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with *immediate* despatch as above.
For balance of Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
7d 908 Hongkong, 7th June, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"SCOTTISH BRIDE"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 886 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"JAMES SHEPHERD,"
W. E. Maddon, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 887 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

FOR SYDNEY (*Direct.*)

THE A 1 British Barque
"GEFFRARD,"
360 tons Register, Munday, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 878 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"MARY MILDRED,"
Capt. Smith, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 869 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship
"JAS. B. BELL,"
Chandler, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 813 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ABERDEEN ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 and 40, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

炭煤記廣
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Intimations.

MRS. BAKER,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 5, OLD BAILEY STREET,
(NEXT)
ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
tf 709 Hongkong, 6th May, 1873.

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO-NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round. — HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.
The list of Charges for rometalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
tf876 May 3.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*COLORADO*" will be due at San Francisco July 13th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.
No Freight received after 4 P.M. of the 11th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, REUNION, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*PEI-HO*," Commandant RIGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 13th June, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*BOKHARA*," Captain P. S. TOMLIN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 21st June, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 2 P.M., Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 20th idem.
The *Bokhara* connects at Galle with the S. S. *Peshawur*, proceeding to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

Extracts.

THE ROBIN.

My old Welch neighbor over the way
Crept slowly out in the sun of spring,
Pushed from her ears the locks of gray,
And listened to hear the robin sing.

Her grandson, playing at marbles stopped,
And, cruel in sport as boys will be,
Tossed a stone at the bird, who hopped
From bough to bough in the apple-tree.

"Nay!" said the grandmother, have you not heard,
My poor, bad boy! of the fiery pit,
And how, drop by drop, this merciful bird
Carries the water that quenches it?

He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the souls of sin:
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

My poor Bron rhuddyn! my breast burned bird,
Singing so sweetly from limb to limb,
Very dear to the heart of Our Lord
Is he who pities the lost like Him!"

"Amen!" I said to the beautiful myth;
"Sing, bird of God, in my heart as well:
Each good thought is a drop wherewith
To cool and lessen the fires of hell."

Prayers of love like rain-drops fall,
Tears of pity are cooling dew,
And dear to the heart of Our Lord are all
Who suffer like Him in the good they do!

—Greenleaf Whittier.

GHOSTS AND GOBLINS.

It would be easy to fill page after page with the details of the various ideas entertained about ghosts, goblins, and demons. Such ideas extend not only to the appearance of such beings, their apparel, appurtenances, and so on, but to the noises which they make either of themselves or by means of various supernatural objects which they are supposed to carry about with them. Thus,—

"The sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell."

And it is to be noted that as ghosts commonly show no face, so few have been known to speak with full voice. This may be because the noises heard at the hours when ghosts are seen are not such as can be by any possibility mistaken for the human voice in its ordinary tones, while, nevertheless, an excited imagination can frame spoken words out of the strange sounds which can be heard in almost every house in the stillness of night. This also serves to account for the notion that ghosts can clank chains, or make other dismal noises. Sounds heard at night are highly deceptive; a small noise close by is taken for a loud noise at a distance (not necessarily a very great distance); and a noise made by objects of one kind will be mistaken for noises made by objects of a different kind altogether. A friend of mine told me he had been disturbed two nights running by a sound as of an army tramping down a road which passed some 200 yards from his house: he found the third night (I had suggested an experimental test as to the place whence the sound came) that the noise was produced by a clock in the next house, the clock having been newly placed against the party-wall. We all know Carlyle's story of the ghostly voice heard each evening by a low-spirited man,—a voice as if one, in like doleful dumps, proclaiming, "once I was hap-hap-happy, but now I am miserable,"—and how the ghost resolved itself into a rusty kitchen-jack. There is a case of a lady who began to think herself the victim to some delusion, and perhaps threatened by approaching illness, because each night, about a quarter-of-an-hour after she had gone to bed, she heard a hideous din in the neighbourhood of her house, or else (she was uncertain which) in some distant room. The noise was in reality the slightest possible creak (within a few feet of her pillow, however), and produced by the door of a wardrobe which she closed every night just before getting into bed. The door, about a quarter-of-an-hour after being closed, recovered its position of rest, slightly beyond which it had been pushed in closing. In another case, the crawling of a snail across a window produced sounds which were mistaken for the strains of loud but distant music. It is, perhaps, not going too far to say that our modern spirits, who deal in noise-making as well as in furniture-tilting (of yet more marvellous feats we say nothing), are not unacquainted with the means by which the ear may be deceived as in the case just considered. Some *sounds said* to be heard during *dark séances* suggest the suspicion. *It will* be seen that the opinion to which I incline—as the best and *perhaps* only natural interpretation of events supposed to be supernatural—is that real sights and sound are modified by the imagination, either excited or diseased, into seemingly supernatural occurrences. It does not seem to me likely that in any large proportion of recorded (and presumably veracious) ghost-stories there has been an actual phantom of the brain. Such phantoms are sometimes seen, no doubt, and unreal voices are sometimes heard; but the condition of the brain which leads to such effects must be regarded as altogether exceptional. Certainly it is not common. On the contrary, the play of fancy by which images are formed from objects in no way connected with the picture raised in the mind is a common phenomenon. Although some minds possess the faculty more fully than others, few actually want it. I suppose there is not one person in a thousand who cannot see "faces in the fire," for instance, though to some the pictures so produced are much more vivid than to others.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

PHYSIC AND BLISTERS IN PERSIA.

I find I have noted the general aspect of towns on the Arabian side, as a low line of sand, a rather higher clump of squarish-looking buildings, some date trees, and the sky. On the Persian shore, a background of mountain comes before the sky, but that is all the difference. Wukra bore out the former character exactly, and before many minutes were past after our arrival, Mohammed, with his second in command, made off to visit us. They were a pair of dried-up old gentlemen, not wanting in grace or dignity, but with a sort of suppressed jocularity in their manner, which accorded well with the part Mohammed was said to be playing. Each chief was totally blind of one eye—a common thing on these shores—but Mohammed was fast losing sight of the other. But we soon found there was something much nearer his heart at the moment than even piracy. "Would the Hakem do something for his eyes?" But here the second chief broke in, "It was to be hoped that he might have a share in whatever doctoring was toward." Well, the surgeon was always good-natured, and after a while sent up a blister and a dose of medicine. We supposed, in the surgeon's absence, that the dose belonged to Mohammed, and the blister to the second chief, and were in the midst of a reverent crowd of Arabs, putting it on the latter's forehead, when the surgeon arrived and told us we were putting it on the wrong man. Mohammed, who had been peering over at the operation with a kind of woe-begone curiosity, instantly brightened, and held out his temple for the transfer. But the second chief, who did not at first understand what was being done, seemed ready to cry with vexation. "What," said he, "is there no blister for me?" "None for you—it was a mistake. You are to have the dose." From his mere action, and the contemptuous way in which he swallowed his medicine, one could quite well understand he was saying—which he was in effect—"Dose indeed! what's a dose compared to a blister?" Politics were quite over when medicine came on the stage. Mohammed was too charmed with his blister, and his second too chagrined at the loss of it, to talk or think of anything else. "Just think," observed the second chief to me, "just think of the condition of things when I reach the shore. Mohammed with a blister, and I with none! What will the people say?" I am afraid—this appeal seemed so well-founded—that we tried to induce the surgeon to put aside the rights of the case, and please the second with a ditto to that bestowed on Mohammed; but he was obdurate, and the interview came to a close, leaving the second chief unsatisfied. He turned to me at the last moment as he passed over the side. "It is the last chance. *Won't* you give me a blister before I go?" But I did not, and the chief passed sadly out of sight blisterless.—*From "Slave-Catching in the Indian Ocean," by Captain Colomb, R.N.*

SOCIAL CHANGES.

(Saturday Review.)

A popular writer has lately given it as his opinion that social science is unsociableness reduced to a science; that progress in comfort and convenience, and all the facilities which make life easy, conduce to isolation; that the more sung people are at home the less they like to leave it; that sofas and easy chairs have knocked hospitality on the head; that serials and magazines have superseded gossip by word of mouth; that the imagination receives and entertains through novels; that, in short, society in our day is best figured by the Lady of Shalott, the newspaper being the shield through which we see the world. And this tone falls in quite naturally with the feeling, or rather the habits, of the day. A man is out of harmony with his age who descants on the pleasures of society. No modern authority professes frank enjoyment in the company of his fellow creatures. A sensation of musty antiquity pervades every avowal of the sort. Such sentiments as "The hours we spend in conversation are the most pleasing of any we enjoy," "That part of life we spend in company is the most pleasing of all our moments," tell their own date, and cannot certainly be less than a hundred years old; as they are, in fact, some score years more, being found in the "Tatler." Nobody ever tells his dream now with the prelude "Methought I was in the midst of a very agreeable company." Every picture of the sort recalls the days of formal dresses and uneasy furniture. We are not sure that any divine of our day would own to Philip Henry's vindication of a town life—that it was always a pleasure to him to see a good man pass along the street. There are two ways of solacing ourselves in fatigue or weariness of spirit—either by repose of head and limb, or by counter excitement and the exercise of other faculties. When dress was a restraint and bodily comfort was not viewed as an art, the best resource was the stimulus of company, talking, dancing, card-playing. And it is still the case in many countries that the peasants who work all day dance late into the night; voluntary movement is their rest. Home to them offers few attractions; meaning, it may be, a stool by a smoking or fireless hearth, a place to shun till supper-time or bed-time comes. People in such circumstances are ready for any form of amusement. It is no new thing to like one's ease; but the arts and habits of life have advanced slowly in this direction; with their advance comes independence of external aids. Relaxation, which once was social, now effects the hermit. We grow more sensitive to the annoyances of intercourse, and find it answers best for our immediate ends to consult self only. Of old, ennui interfered with this selfishness; but ennui is not the universal enemy it used to be. Time is not so often nowadays called "the enemy." The idlest of us have more resources that idleness once found ready to hand. Reading is an enormous power of spending time lazily and unprofitably which used to be simply yawned away. We have a literature which needs so little intellectual effort that even the family of Osbaldistone would not have been driven to pitch and toss, cutting cudgels, or biting their thumbs, as the sole occupations of leisure. Nobody, even in poetry, proposes the absurd and impossible indulgence of lying under a tree, like the Eugenios and Lysanders of our antiquity. We can loll to our satisfaction indoors, and we resent interruption with much more genuine ill-humour than it was the part of those uncomfortably reclining dreamers or students to put on. We see that the poets and essayists were thrown upon their invention for such images; the world about them took life from another point of view; it was their office to show the intellectual uses of retiring into self, and the diversion which a superior mind might find in its own company.

When social intercouse was assumed to be the highest pleasure of man, it may be observed that generally speaking this intercourse was of men with men. Good company in the old essayists generally means the gathering of wits and men of intellect in clubs and coffee-houses, where conversation was carried on as a sort of game in an arena, with observers and listeners. The ladies' tea-table makes a poor figure by the side of the tavern. Society now means the intellectual intercourse of the two sexes—a much more fatiguing thing, though no doubt affording some keen pleasures which the other lacks; but not for long spaces of time. Easy talk can be kept up for an indefinitely longer period where the sexes are out of hearing of each other, though the excitement is greater when they mingle. We see this in all gatherings where inexperience or want of breeding leaves men to the guidance of their instincts. They assemble in knots. The ladies gossip to one another. In a lower class there is still the same natural separation. The women "neighbour" with each other, the men collect in groups or herd in the public-house.

Progress and refinement have brought society to its most difficult period, though literature and fiction take no notice of this. The pictured ease of Mr. Disraeli's novels, those dinners of witty men and women where the feminine intelligence draws out the masculine, are among the rarest of social successes. For once when such contact has hit off some brilliant or charming or soothing effect, it misses ten times or twenty. And the annoyance is greatest in having been dull or stupid in each other's company, and the exposure more telling; when often repeated, it results in a settled disinclination for the scene of such discomforts. People do not always know the origin of this sense of flatness, but we may take for granted that nobody has any fixed aversion to effort in what he excels in. Of course half the grumbling about society is simply an echo; it is only a minority that is able to arrive at an unbiassed judgment in any personal question of likes and dislikes. As matters at present stand, the opportunities for grumbling are twofold. The people who grumble at the prospect of a social gathering to which they are committed would grumble even more querulously at the want of society. There is in most circles an understood distinction between visitable people within reach and "society" as they understand the word. Every country neighbourhood is found deficient in eligible acquaintance; and in this thickly populated world it never was so common as it is now to hear people complain of the dulness and meagreness of society—"of knowing nobody" within an attainable distance. It may throw some light upon the causes of this grievance to discover where it is least prominent. One social influence of a cheerful, cordial kind will harmonize many incongruous elements; but such an influence tells most powerfully where there are the physical hindrances of mileage or locomotion to force people into content with circumstances. While there is an imaginary porcelain Paradise, all sense, wit, and grace, within tantalizing distance, it is only in human nature to hang aloof from the ordinary clay of which near neighbours are generally composed; but once realise that the lot is cast among them, that it is this or none, and Hobson's choice will develop many unexpected points of sympathy and companionship.

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 5th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 378 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 378 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

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Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 9th June, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$110.00 a	$110.00
" " 28 a 32	"	125.00 a	130.00
" " 38 a 42	"	127.00 a	140.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a	2.20
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a	2.40
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.80 a	3.30
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.15 a	2.40
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.60 a	2.85
" 68 a 72 "	"	2.85 a	3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.55 a	2.60
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.60 a	2.65
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a	3.00
" 40 "	"	3.00 a	4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.70 a	1.75
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.65 a	3.80
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.85 a	3.90
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.75 a	5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.85 a	1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.67 a	0.70
" Brown	"	0.65 a	0.70
" Red	"	0.75 a	0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.32 a	0.33
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.27 a	0.28
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.83 a	0.84
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.30 a	8.35
" " Assorted	"	7.75 a	7.80
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.15 a	8.20
" " Assorted	"	7.40 a	7.50
CAMLETS, 88s	"	16.50 a	17.00
" 8S	"	19.50 a	20.00
" S	"	20.00 a	20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a	22.50
LASTINGS	"	16.00 a	16.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per piecul	4.30 a	4.45
" Hoop	"	4.60 a	4.80
" Bar	"	4.10 a	4.20
" Small Round Rod	"	3.80 a	3.90
" Wire	"	0.50 a	0.60
LEAD	"	6.50 a	7.00
STEEL, English	per lub.	5.10 a	5.25
" Swedish	"	4.75 a	5.50
TIN, Malacca	per piecul	36.00 a	36.50
TIN PLATES	per box	10.00 a	10.50
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	24.00 a	28.00
QUICKSILVER	"	117.00 a	120.00
SPELTER	"	7.25 a	7.30

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per piecul	15.50 a	16.00
" Ningpo	"	16.25 a	16.75
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a	16.50
" Shantung	"	15.50 a	16.00
" Bengal	"	10.00 a	16.50
ALUM	per piecul	1.45 a	1.75
SASSAFRAS, Japan white	"	3.80 a	3.90
" Black	"	2.40 a	2.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a	1.60
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a	1.50
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	1.35 a	1.50
" Saigon	"	1.40 a	1.45
" Aracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.80 a	7.20
COALS, Arbolt	per ton.		
" Englishcoal	"	17.00 a	17.50
" American Anthracite	"	15.00 a	16.00
" Sydney	"	14.00 a	14.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	5.00 a	5.25
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a	5.50
" Banjar	"	4.25 a	4.50
PEPPER White	"	23.00 a	24.00
" Black	"	13.80 a	14.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a	3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.50 a	4.85
" South Seas	"	17.00 a	18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	1.80
" Siam	"	2.20 a	2.30
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.20 a	1.35
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	6.00 a	6.25
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
" California	"	2.00 a	2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.20
" Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a	3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.80
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.50 a	16.50
PEAS, White	"	1.85 a	2.00
" Green	"	1.75 a	1.90
" Black	"	1.00 a	1.65
" Yellow	"	1.58 a	1.80
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	27.00 a	35.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.40 a	2.60
" Cut	"	3.25 a	3.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.20 a	18.00
" " small	"	6.50 a	7.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	5.80 a	6.10
BEES WAX, Japan	"	17.00 a	17.50
" Hankow	"	60.00 a	61.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Bombay	Davies	Brit. str	1326	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Bokhara	P. S. Tomlin	Brit. str	2932	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	
Colorado	Warsaw	Amr. str	3875	P. M. S. S. Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee & Co	
Delta	Edmonds	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Dunn	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Fatshan	Paraja	Span. str	1087	Paul Ehlers & Co	
Glenroy	Watt	Brit. str	1370	Gilman & Co	
Japan	De Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1051	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lintin		Brit. str	59	Acheong	*Laid up*
Malacca	Gaby	Brit. str	1890	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Minmee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Ocean Queen	Frahm	Brit. str	421	E. J. Sage	
Pirana	Wilkinson	Brit. str	1027	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Patuxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang §	Mott	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert	R. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Statesman	Valiant	Brit. str	1210	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
White Cloud		Brit. str	880	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SAILING VESSELS.					
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Borneo Co. Limited	
Architect Renaud	Weens	Fren. bg	202	Order	
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh	1072	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Brilliant	Newman	Brit. bk	303	Chinese	
Cairnsmore	Kewley	Brit. sh	957	Russell & Co	
Carl	Petersen	Ger. bg	415	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Yokohama
Charlcy	Solavo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Contest	Kramer	Siam. bg	386	Chinese	
Chow-Sye	Kruse	Siam. sh	448	Chinese	
Cutty Sark	P. W. Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Diamond City	Shoemaker	Siam. bk	270	Chinese	
Dora	S. C. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Order	
Fabius	Stultze	Siam. sh	651	Chinese	
Falcon	Salje	Siam. bk	350	Chinese	
Fearless	Cromwell	Amr. sh	709	P. M. S. S. Co	
Foldin	L. K. Dua	Nor. bk	235	Aug. Heard & Co	Callao
Fortune	Schultz	Siam. bk	441	Chinese	
Geffrard	J. W. Munday	Brit. bg	316	Russell & Co	Sydney
Georgina	Crighton	Brit. bg	202	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Nagasaki
Gravina	Feliz Pico	Span. bk		Remedios & Co	
Harriet Armitage	Mailler	Brit. bk	233	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Hohenzollern	Hashagen	Ger. bk	270	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. bk	636	Yuen-fat-hong	
Insulaire	Fleuriot	Fren. bk	394	F. Degenner	Iloilo, &c.
Isabelita a Maria	M. Camus	Span. bk	548	Remedios & Co	
James B. Bell	R. Chandler	Amr. sh	768	Russell & Co	San Francisco
James Shepherd	W. E. Madden	Brit. sh	869	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Johanne Marie	Schutt	Dan. bk	359	Bourjau & Co	
Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	Touron
John McLean	F. Taylor	Brit. bg	194	Birley & Co	
Jylland	C. Dalberg	Dan. bk	267	John Burd & Co	
Kedar	A. N. Love	Amr. bg	350	Carlowitz & Co	Manila
Laju	T. D. Scott	Brit. bk	556	Order	
Lizzie	Gremen	Ger. bk	314	Chinese	
Lorelei	G. Green	Ger. bk	303	Bourjau & Co	
Madeleine	Pateau	Fren. bk	486	Carlowitz & Co	
Madura	Foss	Ger. bg	257	Siemssen & Co	
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	812	Aug. Heard & Co	
Marinno	Bearse	Amr. bk	549	Olyphant & Co	
Mary Mildred		Brit. sh	460	Rozario & Co	Melbourne, &c.
Nightingale	Cutter	Amr. bk	722	Order	
Old Dominion	G. W. Morse	Amr. sh	690	Battles & Co	
Oracle	A. Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Paraune	Jagoret	Fren. bk	535	Order	
Peiho	G. Holdt	Ger. bk	239	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	296	Remedios & Co	
Presto	Irgens	Ned. bk	420	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Labuan
Princess Seraphi	Monchan	Siam. bk	451	Chinese	
Racine	Jacq. sen.	Fren. bk	452	Grun & Co	
Race Horse	Jorgenson	Siam. bk	371	Chinese	
Rebecca	Bundgaard	Ger. bk	208	R. S. Walker & Co	
Rose M.	Skelton	Brit. bk	370	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Span. bk	220	Remedios & Co	
Scottish Bride	C. Geitzler	Brit. bk	403	Olyphant & Co	New York
Swordfish	Moller	Siam. sh	600	Chinese	
Taffarette	Bourge	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Tekli	T. C. Petersen	Ger. bk	370	Wm. Pustan & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Port William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	
CANTON.					
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to	Robinson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chun-hoi	Demée	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fee-loong	Scott	Brit. str	862	Clyphant & Co Customs Chop	
Fei-ho	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ling-feng	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Man-nien-tsing	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sum-shin-fat	Sum-shin-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-ai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Rign	Drysdale	Brit. str	918	Gilman & Co	
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tu-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
America	de Lanciriea	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Anna	Eissenmenger	Ger. bk	227	Bourjau & Co	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emigrante	Pedro Boett	Peru. sh	924	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Juan	Stephens	Span. str	774	Order	
Hongkong	Irriberri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Macao	Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwazego	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	
Rosita y Nene	Alchantra	Span. str	680	Order	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SWATOW. *In port on 1st June, 1873.*					
Chieftain	Mackie	Brit. bk	319	Bradley & Co	San Francisco
Diana	Made	Fren. sh	711	Frewin & Co	
Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
Kirkland	Colledge	Brit. bk	453	E. Vincent & Co	
Mathilde	Daw	Ger. bk	236	Dircks & Kruger	
Mistletoe	Solavo	Brit. bk	286	Bradley & Co	
Therese Behn	Steffens	Ger. bk	457	Dircks & Kruger	
AMOY. *In port 29th May, 1873.*					
Alice	Lagardo	Fren. sch	185	Tait & Co	
Annie Muriel	Soane	Amr. bk	215	Boyd & Co	
Allyn's Isle	Brown	Brit. bk	360	Boyd & Co	
August Reimers	Reimers	Ger. bk	203	Petersen & Co	
Ellen Castle	Ramsye	Brit. bk	330	Chinese	Chefoo
Emma	Vahland	Ger. sch	111	Pasedag & Co	
Juno	Iversen	Ger. bk	259	Passage & Co	
Lord of the Isles	Petrie	Brit. sch	317	Boyd & Co	Chefoo
Louise & Marguerite	Croix	Fren. bk	318	Pasedag & Co	
Oberon	Manglote	Ger. bk	359	Pasedag & Co	
Noveau Mondelli	Simon	Fren. bk	336	Tait & Co	
Taunton	Chalmers	Brit. sh	687	Pasedag & Co	
Tuch Sing	Marshall	Brit. bk	335	Elles & Co	
FOOCHOW. *In port on 23rd May, 1873.*					
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Gilman & Co	Melbourne
Georges Alfred	Guennon	Fren. bk	495	Master	
Jane	Lebas	Brit. bk	341	Master	Tientsin
Kronprindsessen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	343	Master	
Lord Macaulay	Care	Brit. sh	840	Chinese	
Wilhelmine Koch	Koch	Rus. bk	275	Master	
Ziska	Scapleborn	Brit. bg	199	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Sydney
SHANGHAI. *In port on 31st